m/027/032

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December 12, 2003

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
35 East 500 North
Fillmore, Utah 84631

State of Utah
Department of Oil, Gas and Mining
1594 West North Temple, Suite 1210
Box 145801
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5801

Dear Sirs;

Enclosed please find Red Dome Inc.'s proposed Mining Plan for the Red Dome mines, located near Fillmore, Millard County, Utah, Red Dome Placer Mining Claim No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, which are located in Sections 26 and 27, T. 21 S, R. 6 W, SLB&M UMC #58767 - 58774, Red Dome New Discovery Placer Mining Claim, which is located in Sec. 22, T. 21 S, R. 6 W, SLB&M. UMC # 59192, and Red Dome Placer Mining Claim, which is located in Sections 26 and 27, T. 21 S, R. 6 W, SLB&M, UMC #58767.

This plan is being submitted in response to the Bureau's and the State of Utah Department of Oil and Gas and Mining's recent request to do so. However please be advised that Red Dome Inc. does not waive any defense, claim or legal rights it may have absent the submission of this proposal or any subsequent revision of it, if any. It is also being submitted with the understanding that the current reclamation bond as currently posted will continue to suffice as the required bond upon the acceptance of this proposal or any revision.

You may contact either me or Mr. Lee Miller at the mine site if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely yours,

Dexter L Anderson

M/027/032

State of Utah
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
1594 West North Temple Suite 1210
Box 145801
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5801
Telephone: (801) 538-5291
Fax: (801) 359-3940

Red Dome Inc.
5865 West 200 South
Fillmore, Utah 84631

Telephone: (435) 743-8111
Fax: (435) 743-8111 or (435) 759-9184

Notice of Intention to Commence Large Mining Operations

I. Rule R647-4-104 - Operator(s), Surface and mineral Owners

1. **Mine name**: Red Dome Inc.
2. **Name of applicant or company**: Red Dome Inc.
3. **Permanent address**: 5865 west 200 south Fillmore Utah 84631
   Phone: 435-743-8111 **Fax**: 435-759-9184 or 435-743-8111
4. **Company Representative**:
   Name: Lee T. Miller
   Title: General Manager
   Address: 5865 west 200 south Fillmore Utah 84631
   Phone: 435-743-811
   Fax: 435-743-8111 or 435-759-9184
   Name: Lee T. Miller
   Title: General Manager
   Address: 5865 west 200 south Fillmore Utah 84631
   Phone: 435-743-811
   Fax: 435-743-8111 or 435-759-9184
   Name: Lee T. Miller
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   Phone: 435-743-811
   Fax: 435-743-8111 or 435-759-9184

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5. **Location of Operation**:
County: Millard
Red Dome Placer Claim #1
Red Dome Placer Claim #2
Red Dome Placer Claim #3
Red Dome Placer Claim #4
Red Dome Placer Claim #5
Red Dome Placer Claim #6
Red Dome Placer Claim #7
Red Dome New Discovery Placer Claim
are all situated in sections 22, 23, 26, 27 Township 21 S. Range 6 W S.L.M.
Lat. 38* 57' 52" Long. 112* 29' 03" at Northeast corner of Section 26

6. **Ownership of the land surface**
Public Domain (BLM)
Nearest offices located:
Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
35 E. 500 N. Fillmore, Utah 84631
435-743-3100

7. **Owner of record of the minerals to be mined**:

Red Dome Inc.
5865 West 200 South
Fillmore Utah 84631

8. **Adjacent land owners**:

Name: Gordon Griffin
Address: 7 Ramshorn Ct. Skidway Island, Savannah, GA 31411

and surrounding BLM lands

9. **Have the land, mineral and adjacent land owners been notified in writing?**

Over the course of the many years in which Red Dome has in operation it has become common knowledge to those around Red Dome to know of Red Domes intentions and operational practices as well as the products/minerals Red Dome is mining.

10. **Does the operator have legal right to enter and conduct mining operations on the land covered by this notice?**

Yes, Red Dome has use of public access roads to all Red Dome Placer Claims.

II. Rule R647-4-105, Maps, Drawings & Photographs

105.1 - Base Map

(a) Property boundaries of surface ownership of all lands which are to be affected by the mining operations.

(b) Perennial, intermittent, or ephemeral streams, springs and other bodies of water; roads buildings landing stripes, electrical transmission lines, water wills, oil and gas pipelines, existing wells or boreholes, or other existing surface or subsurface facilities within 500 feet of the proposed mining operations.

(c) Proposed route of access to the mining operations from nearest publicly maintained highway (Map scale appropriate to show access)

(d) Known areas which have been previously impacted by mining or exploration activities within the proposed land affected

(e) Areas proposed to be disturbed or reclaimed over the life of the project or other suitable time period

105.2 - Surface Facilities Map

(a) Proposed surface facilities, including but not limited to; buildings, stationary mining/ processing equipment, roads, utilities power lines, proposed drainage control structures, and the location of topsoil storage areas, overburden/ waste dumps, tailings or processed waste facilities, disposal areas for overburden, solid and liquid wastes, and wastewater discharge treatment and containment facilities.

(b) A border clearly outlining the extent of the surface area proposed to be affected by mining operations, and the number of acres proposed to be affected

(c) The location of known test boring, pits, or core holes

Red Dome does not do any test boring, dig pits, or create core holes. The dig pits that are on Red Dome claims were done by previous owners more than 20 years ago. Although these pits are not Red Domes responsibility we will in time take care of the problems that they may be causing.

105.3 - Additional Maps

Reclamation treatments Map

(a) Areas of the site to receive various reclamation treatments shaded, cross hatched or color coded to identify which reclamation treatments will be applied. Areas included are: buildings, stationary mining / processing equipment, roads, utilities, proposed drainage improvements t reconstruction, and sediment control structured, topsoil storage areas, waste dumps, tailings or processed waste facilities, disposal areas for overburden, solid and liquid wasted, ponds, and wastewater discharge, treatment and containment facilities. Reclamation treatments may include ripping, regrading, replacing soil, fertilizing, mulching, broadcast seeding, drill seeding, and hydroseeding

(b) A border clearly outlining the extent of the area to be reclaimed after mining, the number of acres disturbed, and the number of acres proposed for reclamation

(c) Areas disturbed by this operation which are included in a request for a variance from the reclamation standards

(d) High walls which are proposed to remain steeper than 45 degrees and slopes which are proposed to remain steeper the three horizontal to one vertical

III. Rule R647-4-106 - Operational Plan

106.1 - Mineral(s) to be mined:

Foamed Obsidian

106.2 - Type of operation conducted:

Describe the typical methods and procedures to be used in mining operations, on-site processing and concurrent reclamation. Include equipment descriptions where appropriate.

The Red Dome Inc. mining system is a simple but efficient way of mining; basically we scoop up the raw materials with a large pay-loader place it into the dump truck, haul that it to the crushing and screening plant where it goes though the first screen anything bigger than the desired size is put back though the crusher, anything that falls though the primary screen is then taken to the secondary screen where it is divided up into four different sizes (which depending on color, size and industrial application, we can address the needs of many different products) . Then with the use of haul trucks and/or conveyers these products are stock piled until sold. We have found that at times the use of a D-8 cat handy in loosening up the raw material for the pay-loader to scoop up. Other than equipment above stated and their support vehicles nothing else is used.

A point that needs to be stressed is the fact that Red Dome Inc. does not produce any waste. Everything that is pulled from the raw materials is utilized in the forms of many different products.

Another point is that fact that Red Dome Inc. does not need to use explosives to loosen the ground in order to be able to get at the raw materials. The very natural of the formation of the mountain allows for easy mining.

106.3 - Estimated acreage:

Acreage listed should match areas measured off the maps provided

Areas of actual mining
Overburden/ waste dumps
Ore and product stockpiles
Access/ haul roads
Associated on-site processing facilities
Tailings disposal
Other - Please describe

Total Acreage

106.4 - Nature of material including waste rock / overburden and estimated tonnage:

Describe the typical annual amount of the ore and waste rock / overburden to be generated, in cubic yards. Where does the waste material originate? What is the mature of the overburden / wastes (general chemistry / mineralogy and description of geologic origin)? Will it be in the form of fines or coarse material? What are the typical particle size fractions of the waste rock?

Thickness of overburden

The thickness of the overburden in its natural state on Red Dome claims can be anywhere from nothing to a 12 inches thick. All overburden at is on Red Dome claims is what the dessert winds have blown onto the mountain from the valley floor.

Thickness of mineral deposit

Between 12 inches to 500 feet.

Estimated annual volume of overburden

No way of knowing.

Estimated annual volume of tailings / reject materials

Red Dome does not waste anything, everything is used in a variety of many different products.

Estimated annual volume of ore mined.

Between 1 ton to as many as 2 ton and maybe a bit more.

Overburden / waste description

Red Dome does not produce any waste everything that is mined is screened and processed as possible products to be sold.

106.5 - Existing soil types, location of plant growth material:

Specific information on existing soils to be disturbed by mining will be required. General soils information may not be sufficient.

Red Dome is volcanic in nature and as a volcano it has no soil, the material that is present is foamed obsidian through and though.

Provide specific descriptions of the existing soil resources found in the area. Soil types should be identified along with dept and extent, especially those to ve directly impacted by mining.

Alkali, sand, chert

Soil - The plan shall include an Order 3 Soil Survey (or similar) and map. This information is needed to determine which soils are suitable for stockpiling for re-vegetation. This soil data may be available from the local Natural Resources Conservation Service office, or if on public lands, from the land management agency. The map needs to be of such scale the soil types can be accurately determined on the ground.

(a) Each soil type to be disturbed needs to be field analyzed for the following:

The fine mater is dust (overburden) that has blown in off the valley floor. And if left alone will continue to blow in off the valley floor.

Dept of soil material

Non-existent

Volume (for stock pilling)

Non-existent

Texture (field determination)

Come on out, you may be hard pressed to find much if any "Texture" of organic material although a lot of "Texture" of in-organic material (rocks)

pH (field determination)

Our Lab tests show the pH levels to ride at the 6.0 level.

(cross reference with item 106.6)

(b) Where there are problem soil areas (as determined from the field examination) laboratory analysis need to be about one quart in size, properly labeled, and in plastic bags. Each of the soil horizons on some sites may need to be sampled. Soil sample locations need to be shown on the soils map. Soil analysis for these

samples should include; texture, pH, Ec (conductivity), CEC (Catoin Exchange Capacity, SAR, % Organic Matter, Total N, available Phosphorus (as P2O5), Potassium (as K2O), and acid / base potential.

I would be glad to send a you folks a rock of about that size for you to test. Or I could include with this report a detailed mineral break down done for Red Dome by the University of Michigan showing the above elements.

106.6 - Plan for protecting and redepositing existing soils:

Thickness of soil material to be salvaged and stockpiled:

There is no soil, so no soil will be needed to be salvaged and stockpiled.

Area from which soil material can be salvaged: (show on map)
Volume of soil to be stockpiled:
(cross reference with item 106.5-a)

There is no soil, so no soil will be needed to be salvaged and stockpiled.

Describe how topsoil or subsoil material will be removed, stockpiled, and protected.

There is no"top soil" here at Red Dome Inc. There is a top laying material that we call over burden. This is an alkali sand that has blown in off the dessert. Over the course of a hundred running feet one would notice many different thicknesses of this material . But because of the inconsistent natural of this layer, and the roughness of the lay of the land and the nature of volcanic flows, it is very difficult and it times impossible to scrape up and stock-pile this material.

106.7 - Existing vegetative communities to establish re-vegetation success:

Vegetation*- The operator is required to return the land to a useful condition and reestablish at least 70 % of the pre-mining vegetation ground cover.*

This is interesting the land had no useful purpose before Red Dome got creative and found a use for the material and because of the location and

conditions it will more than likely not have any usefulness after Red Dome is long gone. Case in point: look at any old abandon mine in the area.

Provide the Division with a description of the plant communities growing onsite and the percent vegetation cover for each plant community located on the site. Describe the methodology used to obtain these values.

The percent ground cover is determined by sampling the vegetation type (s) on the areas to be mined (see attachment I for suggested sampling methods).

(a) ***<u>Vegetation Survey</u>*** *- The following information needs to be completed bases upon the vegetation survey.*

Sampling method used:
Number of plots or transects (10 minimum)

<u>Ground Cover</u>

Vegetation (perennial grass, forb and shrub cover)
Litter
Rock / rock fragments
Bare ground

Re vegetation Requirement
(70 % of above vegetation figure)

Indicate the vegetation communities found at the site.

Cheat grass, is and has had its hold here for quite some time. Another strong fighter is stage bush although it is not found to be growing on the rock that we are mining. Red Dome does not feel it is our responsibility to change the nature vegetative landscape by placing plants into this environment that wasn't here when we were in operation. In the long course of time plants flourish and die off for many reasons and the least of these reasons is mans influence. One man planted any of this vegetation and Red Dome feels it is foolish to reseed this environment. The wind, rodent life and to some extent fowl do a better and more efficient job of it.

List the predominant perennial species of vegetation growing in each vegetation community type.

Two species Cheat (June) grass and stage bush.

(b) ***Photographs*** *- The operator may submit photographs (prints) of the site to show existing vegetation conditions. These photographs should show the general appearance and condition of the area to be affected and may be clearly marked as to the location, orientation and the date they were taken.*

Inclosed is photo of the highest concentration of plant life around Mind you it was also taken on private land and not the mine itself. The reason for the this is mainly because there is no lush lots of vegetive growth nor the "top soil" to support them. This *is* because Red Dome Inc mines a Volcano.

106.9 - Location and size of core and waste stockpiles, tailings and treatment ponds, and discharges:

Describe the location and size of any proposed waste / overburden dumps stockpiles, tailings facilities and water storage or treatment ponds.

Red Dome Inc. Dose not produce any waste product. Stockpiles of finished produce are near the screening plants. There are no wells, streams, water storage or treatment ponds.

Describe how overburden materail will be removed and stockpiled.

There is so little over burden on sight that it is almost impossible to harvest it.

Describe how tailings, waste rock, rejected materials, etc. will be disposed of.

Red Dome Inc. Does not produce any waste products every thing can and with time be sold.

Describe the acreage and capacity of waste dumps, tailings ponds and water storage ponds to be constructed. All impoundments must include the necessary hydrologic calculations to determine if they are adequately sized to handle storm events.

Red Dome Inc is a 500' mountain in the middle of the dessert made up of very porous rock known as foamed obsidian. Any rain or snow is always welcome though rarely received. Red dome has no need for tailings ponds or water storage so it is not necessary to worry about hydroponic calculations

Describe any proposed effluent discharge points (UPS) and show their location on the surface facilities map. Give the proposed discharge rate and expected water quality. Attach chemical analysis of such discharge if available.

Red Dome Inc has no moving water in the form of streams rivers or ponds and lakes.

IV. R647-4-107 - Operation Practices:

During operations, the operator shall conform to the practices listed under this section of Minerals Rules unless the Division grants a variance in writing.

Describe measured taken to minimize hazards to public safety during mining operations regarding:

Red Dome has posted no trespassing signs and has created car stopping berms to detour the honest man. But if one really wanted into the mine there is no way that person could be stopped , short of shooting him (which is illegal though "thought" of at times).

The closing or guarding of shafts and tunnels to prevent unauthorized or accidental entry in accordance with MISHA regulations;

Red Dome has no shafts or tunnels to guard.

The disposal of trash, scrap metal, wood and extraneous debris:

Red Dome hauls its own trash to the local transfer station, scrap

medal is sold, scrap wood is valved about the same as gold we burn it to keep warm.

The plugging or capping of drill, core or other exploratory holes.

Red Dome does not dig or drill exploratory holes so there are no plugging or capping to do.

The posting of appropriate warning signs in locations of public access to operations.

Red Dome is very safety conscious appropriate warning signs are placed in locations that the public has access to, and are promptly shot up.

The construction of berms, fences, or barriers above high walls or other excavations.

Red Dome has invested much time and money into the construction of earthen berms they are everywhere, around high walls, roads, around pits, points where we don't want anything or anyone to hit, we even built one over the dog house.

If any of these safety measures are not necessary, please explain why.

Red Dome has areas that we feel do not need to be beamed. Our thinking in this manner is simply, if one processes the legs of a mountain goat and the energy of a three year old. There is just no way we could stop them anyway.

Describe measures taken to avoid or minimize environmental damaged to natural drainage channels which will be affected by the mining operation.

Red Dome prays for rain or snow to keep any dust down and seeing that no one up there listens to us, or it seems at times, thus we here have no drainage channels to worry about .

Describe measures taken to control and minimize sediment and erosion on areas affected by the mining operation. Describe measures being taken to prevent sediment from leaving the disturbed area.

Again this is a matter that involves rain or snow, lord knows how we wish we had more than we get.

Identify any potentially deleterious materials that may be stored on site (including fuel, oil, processing chemicals, etc.) and describe how they will be handled and stored.

Red Dome uses fuel and oils for equipment operations; these are stored in above ground containers, some on stands and under them, lays a pond liner and berms to contain any spills that may occur.

Describe the measures taken to salvage and store soils to be used in reclamation.

Seeing there are no soils to store this really isn't an issue. But in a million years aided by the winds of time and climatic changes there may be soil to save.

Describe how stock piled topsoil will be protected from erosion and further impact.

No soil to stock pile not much rain to worry about.

Please describe any reclamation to be done during active mining operations prior to final closure. Reference these areas on a map.

Red Dome will be here for the long haul and has no plans on leaving anytime soon, this means until the mountain and all the products are hauled off to places unknown or that the western economy has taken a nose drive to the point the United States is tossed back into the stone age, which means you too will be out of a job, Red Dome will be here doing its best to trade a rock for a fist full of dollars. Red Dome reclaims land as we go along; the reasoning is two fold to be able from corrupting any

future useable product and to make travel from point A to B easier.

V. Rule R647 - 108 - Hole Plugging Requirements:

All drill holes which will not eventually be consumed by mining must by plugged according the methods listed in this section. Describe the location of any aquifers encountered by drilling and the method to used to plug such water containing holes. Describe the method to be used for plugging holes not containing water.

Red Dome does not do any exploratory drill or drilling of any type.

VI. Rule R647 - 109 - Impact Statement:

109.1 - Surface and ground water systems:

Describe impacts to surface or groundwater which could be caused by the mining operation. Describe how these impacts will be monitored and mitigated. The appropriate groundwater and storm water control permits need to obtained from the Division of Water Quality. Please reference any such permits.

The very nature of the material that Red Dome mines, foamed obsidian, allows water from any rain storm wether it is a little or a lot all at once to be readily absorbed into the subsurface levels without any noticeable saturation or surface run off that could cause erosion and slope ravines.

109.2 - Wildlife habitat and endangered species:

Describe the impacts on wildlife habitat associated with the mine operation.

Anytime man is present, wildlife is impacted. So having said that Red Dome realizes that we, in the act of mining, we are impacting the

wildlife. To lessen this encroachment Red Dome has issued policies stating firearms are not allowed on premisses and standing orders to leave all fowl, rabbits, mice etc. alone and undisturbed.

Describe any impacts to big game species found in the area.

Red Dome is a day light mining operation which lessens the impact to the wildlife that most generally feeds in the early morning and twilight hours. It is not uncommon to see deer and coyotes, foxes on the mining site. Again the standing orders are do not in any way disturb the local wildlife.

Describe any impacts to riparian areas.

Lizards and snakes abound in spite of what Red Dome does. The standing policy is if a poisonous snake is in the area, work in a different area. Sooner or later it will leave. Funny thing is that it has been noticed that snakes do not like moving over the foamed obsidian landscape apparently they don't like their bellies scraped up.(Imagine sliding on your belly over broken glass)

Describe any impacts the mine operation will have on waterfowl (fly-over, temporary resident or permanent resident).

The only waterfowl that Red Dome sees is in the spring and fall as the ducks and geese fly over heading north or south. Some land in the farmers fields, a mile or more to the east of Red Dome but none have ever been sighted on any Red Dome claims

List any threatened or endangered wildlife species found in the area.

Red Dome has not seen any endangered wildlife species in the area.

Describe impacts to threatened or endangered species and their habitats.

No threatened endangered species are found so no impact to threatened or endangered species.

Describe measures to be taken to minimize or mitigate any impacts to wildlife or endangered species.

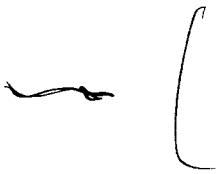
Red Dome has a standing policy of no firearms on premisses, no discharging of firearms on premisses. No disturbing of any wildlife species. No killing, maiming, chasing, or destroying in any way shape or form; known wildlife, nests, dens, etc. or the young there of.

109.3 - Existing soil and plant resources:

Describe impacts to the existing soil and plant resources tn the area to be affected by mining operations.

The plants that are in abundance are considered undesirable by BLM and other land managers, cheat grass, and sagebrush. The other plants that grow on Red Dome mining claims do so in the absence of any noticeable soil.

Describe impacts to riparian or wetland areas which will be affected by mining.



There are no wetlands on or near Red Dome mining claims. The riparian population appears to be unaffected much by the mining operation. As long as there are rodents to snack on they appear to be happy. Feel free to ask them.

Describe impacts to threatened or endangered plant species.

No known threaten or endangered plant species.

Describe measures to be taken to minimize to mitigate any impacts to soil and plant resources.

Red Dome sees only sage bush and cheat (June) grass growing as far as the eye can see and from what we hear these plants are not what is wanted in the area by those who feel they can change Gods will, only foolish men will try to battle the wind and nature. Red Dome would rather harness the wind and work along side nature. Let the sand blow in off the dessert and the sage brush and cheat grass reseed itself. Its been doing quite nicely, for quite some time.

109.4 - Slope stability, erosion control, air quality, public health and safety:

Describe the impacts the mining operation will have on slope stability, erosion, air quality, public health and safety.

Red Dome is also working with Mine Safety and Health Administration. MSHA, in developing benches and appropriate slope grades. Erosion is not a problem because there is no topsoil, and not much rain. There is the fact that the mined material, foamed obsidian retains some of its water.

Air quality is also not much of a problem because the mined material seems to be slightly damp from retained moisture just enough to lessen the dust while screening. Red Dome does produce dust but at a millionth of what the dessert does on a windy day

Include descriptions of high wall and slope configurations and their stability.

Red Dome realizes that we have a high slope issue though at this time we are working on it. The previous management was of old school thinking and didn't realize the dangers of high slopes Red Dome has been working hard at creating new benches and slopes that will meet the recommended grade angles as prescribed by MSHA rules and regs.

Air quality permits from the Utah Division of Air Quality may be required for mining operations.

Red Dome doesn't feel this to be the case. No neighbors and not much dust generated as compared to what the wind can do off the dessert.

Describe measures to be taken to minimize or mitigate impacts to slope stability, erosion, air quality, or public health and safety.

Red Dome is very safety conscience, this is demonstrate in the fact that it is our strongest desire to return safely home each night. Red Dome also realizes the importance of stewardship to the land, air and water for the same reasons; we want a place for our children to live and work. No, the best answers lie in education; and as better ways of doing something springs forth, they will be incorporated into the Red Dome way of doing daily business. This is the only way a small business such as ours will survive.

109.4 - Slope stability, erosion control, air quality, public health and safety:

Describe the impacts the mining operation will have on slope stability, erosion, air quality, public health and safety.

Red Dome is also working with Mine Safety and Health Administration. MSHA, in developing benches and appropriate slope grades. Erosion is not a problem because there is no topsoil, and not much rain. There is the fact that the mined material, foamed obsidian retains some of its water. See Exhibit A.

Air quality is also not much of a problem because the mined material seems to be slightly damp from retained moisture just enough to lessen the dust while screening. Red Dome does produce dust but at a millionth of what the dessert does on a windy day

Include descriptions of high wall and slope configurations and their stability.

Red Dome Inc. realizes that we have a high slope issue though at this time we are working on it. Red Dome has been working hard at creating new benches and slopes that will meet the recommended grade angles as prescribed by MSHA rules and regulations. See Exhibit A.

Air quality permits from the Utah Division of Air Quality may be required for mining operations.

Red Dome doesn't feel this to be the case. No neighbors and little if any dust is generated as compared to what the wind can do off the dessert.

Describe measures to be taken to minimize or mitigate impacts to slope stability, erosion, air quality, or public health and safety.

Red Dome Inc. is very safety conscience, this is demonstrate in the fact that it is our strongest desire to return safely home each night. Red Dome also realizes the importance of stewardship to the land, air and water for the same reasons; we want a place for our children to live and work.

VII. Rule R647 - 4 - Reclamation Plan

VII. Rule R647 - 4 - Reclamation Plan

110.1 - Current land use and post-mining land use:

Current or premining land use (s) other than mining

This land wasn't of much use except to pull raw materials from to build homes and the like in early pioneer days, before that it was a limited game reserve of the native americans; and before that God figured it was as good of place as any to build a volcano seeing how the land wasn't good for much else.

List future post mine land use proposed

In the current scope of western culture, and the climatic conditions that are present: it would be a good bet to experiment and create sources of renewable energy. Because if the sun isn't shining the wind is blowing. Heck the wind blows even if the sun does shine.

(Develop the reclamation plan to meet proposed post-mine use)

110.2 - Reclamation of roads, high walls, slopes, leach pads, dumps, etc.

Describe how the following features will be reclaimed: roads, high walls, slopes, impoundments, drainage and natural drainage patterns, pits, ponds, dumps, shafts, adits, drill holes and leach pads. Describe the configuration of these featured after final reclamation. Describe the rinsing and neutralization of leach pads associated with final decommissioning.

When Red Dome leaves this area not much will be left behind. There will be no high walls all material will be processed and shipped to the four corners of the world. All of our work is above ground, so there are no pits, shafts or drill holes. We produce no waste because everything we process is sold. We have no water problems so there are no drainage problems, leach pads, and or ponds. And all main roads that remain are public access roads that have been here since horse and buggy days.

Describe how roads will be reclaimed. Road reclamation may include: regrading cut and fill sections, ripping the road surface with a dozer, top soil replacement construction of water bars, construction of traffic control berms or ditches and re-seeding.

Red Dome has created a number of access roads to different areas. If any of those are left they will be ripped up using the ripper on the back of the cat bull dozer. There was never any soil here and water bars are just wishful thinking. The only traffic around here after a cat gets done will be done by air travel. The berms and ditches that remain would fit in nicely with the natural landscape. Re-seeding, there was nothing growing here before and with the blowing sand and alkali nothing will grow here that will be of much use to anyone or anything.

By legal court ruling that Red Dome was part of the roads that are on Red Dome claims are considered to be public access roads.

Describe how high walls will be reclaimed. High wall reclamation may include: drilling and blasting, backfilling, regrading, topsoil replacement, and re-seeding. Describe how slopes will be reclaimed. Slope reclamation may include: regrading to a 3 horizontal : 1 vertical (3H:1V) configuration, topsoil replacement, contour ripping, pitting, and re-seeding.

Red Dome is eating into the mountain face and is in the process of creating benches as we progress. This mountain of ours is not that big and as we go along the whole thing will with time be leveled.

Describe how impoundments, pits and ponds will be reclaimed. Include the final elevations and final disposition of the drainage in and around the impoundment. If the impoundment, or pond is intended to be left as part of the post-mining land use, then an agreement withe the land managing agency/ owner is required. Structured to remain must be left in stable condition.

Red Dome has no impoundments or ponds so they will not be an issue. Red Dome does have pits on premiss although Red Dome did not create them, (they were created by previous owners) these pits are fairly shallow; as an ongoing process of mining these pits are being work down, the high walls are being slopped to a 3h 1v grade and the floor ripped and rough-up.

Include the final size of the impoundment, pit, pond in acre-feet of storage and the capacity of the spillway to safely pass storm events.

N/A

Impoundments, pits, and ponds, which are not approved as part of the post mining land use shall be reclaimed, free draining, and the natural drainage patterns restored.

N/A

Describe how drainage will be reclaimed. Drainage reclamation would include: the reestablishment of a natural drainage pattern which fits in with the upstream and downstream cross-section of existing drainage in the vicinity of the disturbance; the reestablishment of stable channel in the reclaimed reach of channel, using the necessary armoring to prevent excessive erosion and downstream sedimentation.

N/A

Include cross-sections and profiles of reestablished channels to demonstrate compatibility with existing drainage characteristics.

N/A

Describe how waste dumps will be reclaimed. Waste dump reclamation may include regrading to a 3h:1v configuration, topsoil replacement, mulch or bio solids applications, contour ripping or pitting, and re seeding. Characterization of the physical and chemical nature of the waste dump materials should be provided.

Red Dome does not create waste, everything pulled from the mountain in the form of raw material is screened and used in any number of products.

Describe how shaft sand adits will be reclaimed. Reclamation of shafts may include: backfilling, installation of a metal grate, installation of a reinforced concrete cap topsoil replacement and re seeding. Reclamation of adits may include: backfilling, installation of a block wall, installation of a metal grate, topsoil replacement and re seeding.

Red Dome is above ground mining operation and as so this does not apply.

Describe how drill holes will be reclaimed. Drill hole reclamation must be consistent with the rules for plugging frill holes (R647-4-108). Reclamation of plugged drill holes may include topsoil replacement and re seeding.

Red Dome does not drill, and not doing so, this does not apply.

Describe how tailings areas will be reclaimed. Tailings reclamation may include: de-watering, neutralization, placement of cap materials, placement of subsoil materials, topsoil replacement and re-seeding. Characterization of the physical and chemical makeup of the tailings material should be provided.

Red Dome does not create tailing or any waste so this section does not apply.

Describe how leach pads will be reclaimed. Reclamation of leached materials may include: neutralization or leached materials, rinsing of leached materials, de-watering leached materials, regrading slopes of leached materials to 3h:1v, extending pad loners, placement of capping materials, placement of subsoil materials, mulch or bio solids application, topsoil replacement and re-seeding. Characterization of the physical and chemical makeup of the leached materials should be provided. Post closure monitoring and collection of drain down fluids should also be addressed.

Note: The Minerals Rules require overall high-wall angles of no more the 45 degrees at final reclamation unless a variance is granted. All dump or fill slopes should be left at an angle of 3h :1v or less. Any sloped steeper than 3h: 1v must be reclaimed using state of the art surface stabilization technology. Pit benched exceeding 35 feet in width should be top-soiled, or covered with fines and re-vegetated.

Red Dome does not have any leach pads or leach ponds, and not having such this section will not apply to us.

Describe the final disposition of any stockpiled materials on site at the time of final reclamation.

At the time of final closure, if that ever does come to pass and if there are any stock piled material that hasn't sold, it will be catted to form small hills and covered with a thin layer of overburden and and be allowed to be re-seeded naturally.

110.3 - Surface facilities to be left

Describe any surface facilities which are proposed to remain on site after reclamation (buildings, utilities, roads, drainage structures, impoundments, etc.). Describe their post mine application. Justification for not reclaiming these facilities must be included in the variance request section.

Red Dome has one medal shop building that is permanent, it will be disassembled and the cement foundation and floor tore up hauled off then fines

smoothed over the building site. All other devices used in Red Domes mining operation are portable and will be carted off premisses.

110.4 - Treatment, location and disposition of deleterious materials

Describe the nature and extent of any deleterious or acid forming materials located on site. Describe how these materials will be neutralized, removed, or disposed of on site. Describe how buildings foundations, trash and other waste materials will be disposed of.

Red Dome is a portable operation. With the exception of one medal shop building it can all be easily carted off. The cement foundation and floor of that building will be tore up and hauled to the local landfill along with any other trash/ waste materials.

110.5 - REVEGETATION planting program and topsoil redistribution

Describe the revegetation tasks to be performed in detail. For example, will ripping, mulching, fertilizing, seeding and scarifying of these areas be performed and if so , how will this be accomplished? Correlate this information with the Reclamation Treatments Map(s).

(a) <u>Soil Material Replacement</u>

In order to reestablish the required ground cover, one to two feet (depending on underlying material) of suitable soil material usually has to be redistributed on the areas to be re seeded. If the stockpiled soil isn't sufficient for this, soil borrow areas will need to be located.

Describe the volume of soils and approximate depth of soil cover to be used in reclamation. Describe the source of these soils and provide an agronomic analysis of the soils. If soils will not be used describe the alternative material or amendments to applied in lieu of soils. Describe the methods used to transport and place soils.

The area that Red Dome is mining is a area that has no benefit or use other than mining it isn't now nor ever will be a dessert oasis with milk and honey

flowing from its porous rock cavities. Only a loon would ever waste effort and resources into a project trying to make it into something that the ground and climate was never meant to be. There was never any soil on this rock other than what was blown in off the dessert. Before that it was the bottom of Lake Bountiville. But to force the issue and make it into some type of farmable ground by pulling soil and etc. from somewhere is plain silly. Nothing was growing on this land except Cheat grass, sage bush, rabbit bush, and smoke bush, these are the plants that can make it here and they blew in off the dessert. Red Dome feels that the sensible approach is to rough up the ground and allow the dessert sands flow and fill the eddies and let the plant life reclaim what and where it wants. Man can waste much time and resources to no avail this will happen anyway. All man can do is make the conditions that this can happen. A simple plan but a sound one.

(b) **<u>Seed Bed Preparation</u>**

Describe how the seed bed will be prepared and equipment to be used. The Division recommends ripping or discing to minimum of 12 inches and leaving the seed bed surface in as roughened condition as possible to enhance water harvesting, erosion control and revegetation success. Compacted surfaces such as roads and pads should be deep ripped a minimum of 18 inches.

Red Dome will rip with a cat along roads that are no longer used this along with the nature of the material (it doesn't compact much if any) will create a roughen state with gullies and mounds to make a enhanced water retainer for a successful revegetation process.

(c) **Seed Mixture**

Provide a seed mix listing adaptable plant species and the rate of seeding that will be used at the site for reclamation. More than one seed mix may be needed, depending upon the areas to be reclaimed. Keep the proposed post-mining land use in mind when developing seed mixes.

(The Division recommends seeding 12 -15 lbs. / acre of native and introduced adaptable species of grass, forb, and browse seed for drill seeding and 15- 20 lbs./acre for broadcast or hydro seeding. The Division can provide assistance in developing reclamation seed mixes if requested).

This past year I had noticed a interesting thing happen here on Red Dome claims. We left one area to start work in another; later that season, we came back to the same site to commence work once again and we notice that grasses and sage bush were growing. So if left alone nature will plant itself were it can grow. Doing a better job of re-seeding than what we could do.

(d) Seeding Method

Describe the method of planting the seed.

Broadcast seeding, the amount of area that is effected is small.

The Division recommends planting the seed with a rangeland or farm drill. If broadcast seeding, harrow or rake the seed 1/4 to ½ inch into the soil. Fall is the preferred time to seed.

(e) Fertilization

Describe fertilization method, type(s) and application rate (if needed).

No fertilization is needed.

(f) Other Revegetation Procedures

Please describe other reclamation procedures, such as mulching, bio solids application, irrigation, hydroseeding, etc. , that may be planned.

No mulching, bio solids applications, irrigation, hydroseeding or anything else will be used or needed.

VIII. Rule R647 - 4 - 112 VARIANCE

The operator may request a variance from Rules R647 - 4 - 107 (Operation

Practices), R647 -4 -108 (Hole Plugging) and R647 - 4 -111 (Reclamation Practices) by submitting the following information:

1.11 *The rule(s) which a variance is requested from; (rule number and content).*

1.12 *A description of the specific variance requested and a description of the area affected by the variance request; show this area on the Reclamation Treatment Map(s).*

1.13 *Justification for the variance;*

1.14 *Alternate methods or measures to be utilized in the variance area.*

Variance requests are considered on a str specific basis. For each variance requested attach a narrative which addresses the four items listed above.

IX. Rule R647- 4 - 113 - SURETY

A Reclamation surety must be provided to the Division prior to final approval of this application. In calculating this amount, include the following tasks:

1- Clean up and removal of structures.
2- Back filling, grading and contouring.
3 - Soil material redistribution and stabilization.
4 - Revegetation (preparation, seeding, mulching)
5 - Safety gates berms barriers signs etc.
6- Demolition removal or burial of facilities/ structures regrading / ripping of facilities areas.
7- Regrading, ripping of waste dump tops and slopes.
8- Regrading/ ripping stock piles, pads and other compacted areas.
9- Ripping pit floors and access roads.
10- Drainage reconstruction.
11- Mulching, fertilizing and seeding the affected areas.
12- General site clean up and removal of trash and debris.
13- Removal/ disposal of hazardous materials.
14- Equipment mobilization.
15- Supervision during reclamation.

To assist the Division in determining a reasonable surety amount, please attach a reclamation cost estimate which addresses each of the above steps. The areas and treatments included in the reclamation treatments map should correspond with items included in the reclamation cost estimate. The reclamation costs used by the Division

must be third party costs.

Red Dome is a constant process of improvement, the costs that are perceived to be accurate today will be different tomorrow. In this year alone a massive clean-up project has occurred and is on going. At a great cost to Red Dome. Red Dome has no reason to leave any time soon and is in this for the long haul we've been here for 30 years and figure on being here many more than that. But in the sprite of compromise we at Red Dome are willing to work with the government agencies in developing a program by which improvement is made to meet the end resolve; that being, a safe clean, useable piece of land that future generations would be glad to inherit.

A starting point could be that any and all pits, holes and trash that Red Dome inherited in its purchase of these mining claims will be cleaned up as we prescribed above. Also realize that any growth that Red Dome has, has far reaching side affects the least of which is taxes. So if it is the soul purpose of the government to close down Red Dome then keep a single track mind, if the purpose is to work with Red Dome to aid us, to educate us, in accomplishing the finale goal of a clean useful piece of ground then compromising is best for all. After all Red Dome doesn't want to quit nor do you desire us to just walk away from it all. No good could ever come of it, and there would be a massive amount of resources spent to do, well, really, nothing.

Red Dome also realizes that this mine plan will be tossed back and forth between all of us that are involved for quite some time, until we all come to some sort of working compromise. Having said that we are not going to give a so called price break down on these 15 points. There are just too many variables to factor in and all points will be impossible to cover, or worst we could under or over-factor the costs which has its own ramifications. The least of which we could and more than likely, be held responsible.

It has been brought to Red Domes attention that there are areas that are "pre-law" areas. These areas if Red Dome was to work them at any date in the future or to "reclaim" them need to be in the mining plan. It is also been brought to Red Domes attention that there are areas that were mined after the year of this "law". Those areas Red Dome is responsible for as an "inherited" problem. Another point that was brought to Red Domes attention is that; if Red Dome is to expand into the eastern face of the mountain, which is very probable, then Red Dome needs to amend this mine plan to cover it, or at a later date redo the whole mining report to show the expansion of our growth. This would be at a added cost and a whole lot more paper work. With the added cost it would be wiser to show the future growth, now.

Red Dome has yet to find its crystal ball to be able to see into the murky waters of the future, products consumed by the folks we sell to are anyways changing our costumer base is changing. What Red Dome is selling today and to whom we are selling and for what reason they are buying, is ever changing. We have to be creative to stay alive in this business. We are not like some coal mining operation where its product has one propose and a couple major customers that they sell to. Red Dome is forever changing. We don't know where the future product lines will need to be nor whom will be our customers base. All that Red Dome doses know for certain is that we will be here, that our livelihood is in our ability to get creative, to be able to tool and retool quickly to meet the ever demanding needs of our customers.

Red Dome also understands more that anyone else the responsibility of stewardship to this land. No man would ever think of working his horse hard and forget to feed and care for it. Red Dome is working hard to improve our environment to work along side our neighbors, the two, four and no legged types. This process is a forever on going; one in which Red Dome will make mistakes but once learned, never repeated. Knowledge, wisdom, experiences: are what Red Dome craves, seeks, and finds.

X. Permit Fee (Mined Land Reclamation Act 40-8-7 (I))

The Utah Mined Land Reclamation Act of 1975 [40-8-7(I)] provided the authority for the assessment of permitting fees. Commencing with the 1998 fiscal year (July 1 - July 30), annual permit fees are assessed to new and existing notices of intention and annually thereafter until the project disturbances are successfully reclaimed by the operator and released by the Division.

Large mining permits require an initial submission fee and annual fee of $ 350.00 for surface disturbance of 50 or less acres, or a $ 750.00 fee for surface disturbance greater than 50 acres (see page five Section III , Rule R647 - 4 - 106.3 foe estimated disturbance calculation). The appropriate fee Must accompany this application or it cannot be processed by the Division.

Please Note: If you are expanding from a small mining operation to a large mining operation, the appropriate large mine permit fee, less the annual $ 100.00 small mine fee (if already paid) must accompany this application.

XI. Signature Requirement

I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct

Signature of Operator / Applicant 

Name Lee T. Miller

Title / Position General Manager

Date: December 11, 2003

Please Note:

Section 40-8-13 (2) of the Mined Land Reclamation Act provides for maintenance of confidentiality concerning certain portions of this report. Please check to see that any information desired to be held confidential is so labeled and included on separate sheets or maps.

Only information relating to the location size, or nature of the deposit may be protected as confidential.

Confidential Information Enclosed: *( ) Yes*

(X) No

Attachment I

Vegetation Cover Sampling

Vegetation cover sampling determines the amount of ground that is covered by live vegetation. It is divided into four categories which equal 100 percent. They are:

Vegetation - This is the live perennial vegetation. Care should be taken to avoid sampling in disturbed areas that have a large percentage of annual or weedy vegetation, such as cheatgrass and Russian thistle.

Litter- This is the dead vegetation on the ground, such as leaf and stem litter.

Rock/ rock fragments- This is the rock and rock fragments on the soil surface.

Bare ground - This is the bare soil which is exposed to wind and water erosion.

Cover Sampling- the following methods are acceptable;

Ocular Estimation

This method visually estimates the percentage of ground covered in a plot by the four components. Plot size is usually a meter or yard square or circular plot 36 inches in diameter. Ten to twenty plots should be randomly sampled in each major vegetation type.

Line Intercept

Percent ground cover is obtained by stretching a tape measure (usually 100') over the ground and then recording which of the four components is under each foot mark. At least ten of these transects should be randomly laid out and measured in each major vegetation type.

Soil Survey and Sampling Methods

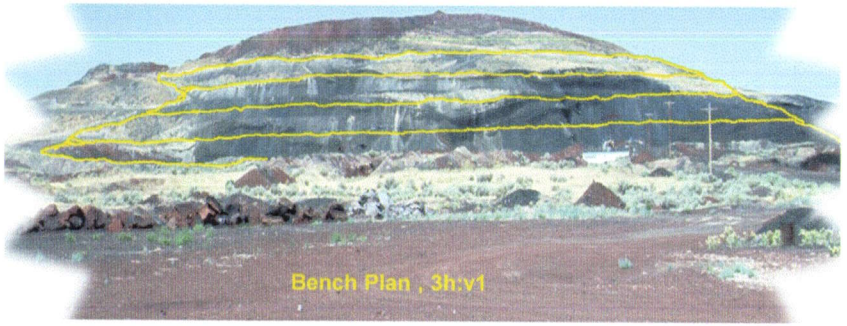
If a Natural Resource Conservation Service or land management agency soil survey is not available, the operator shall delineate all soil types that will be disturbed by

mining on a map. Each soil type shall be sampled for its characteristics and inherent properties. Representative sampling locations should have similar geologic parent material, slopes, vegetation communities and aspects. The sampling locations should be representative of the soil type and identified on the map. Sampling shall be at a minimum of one for each soil type disturbed.

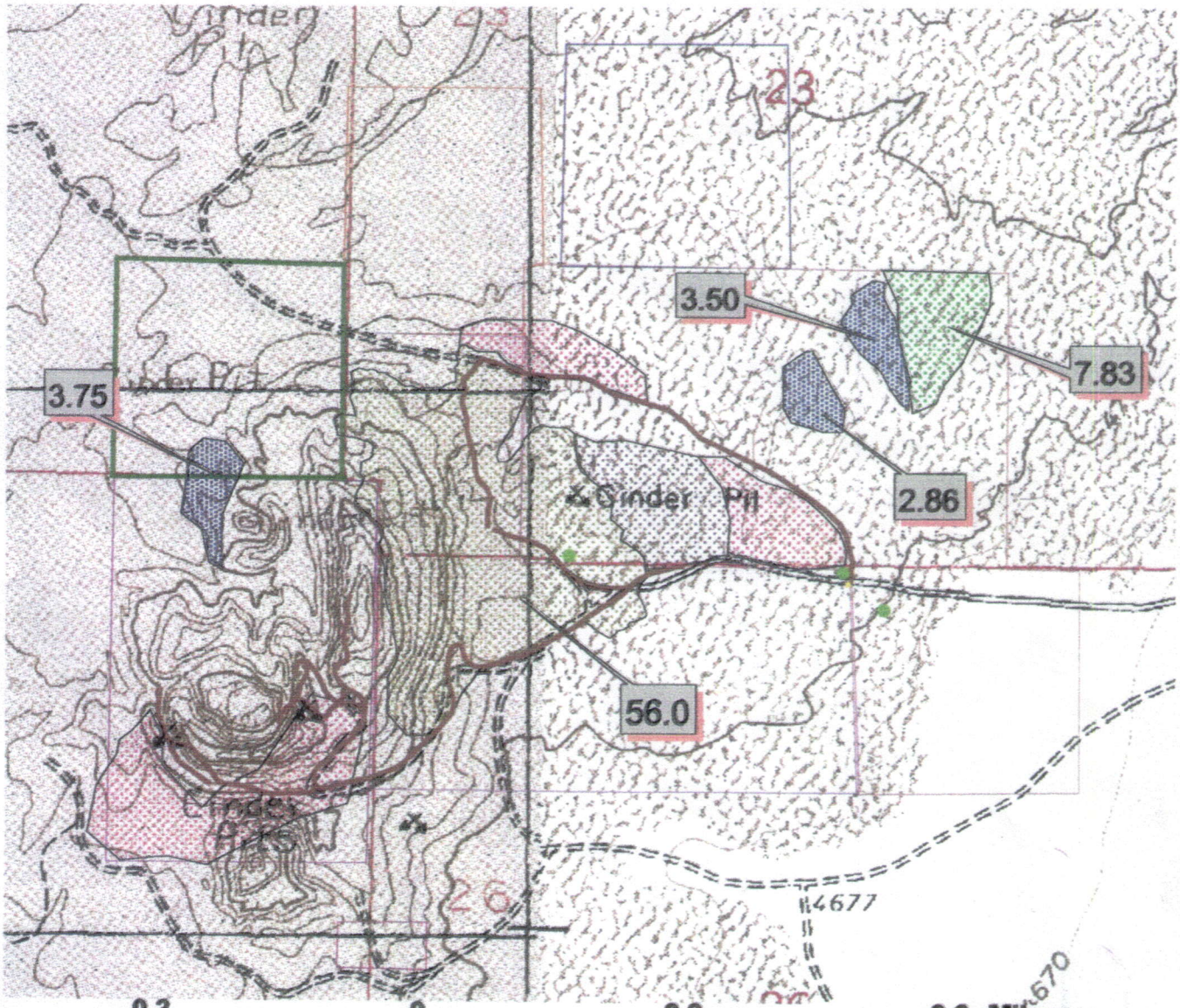
The soil map needs to be sufficient scale so that each soil type can be accurately located on the ground.


RED
DOME INC
ENTRANCE


CAUTION
HARD HAT
AREA


Bench Plan , 3h:v1

Red Dome



0.3 0 0.3 0.6 Miles

- Buildings
- Roads
- 11-24-03
- 1993
- 1983
- 1976
- 1956
- New discovery
- Red dome #2
- Reddome #3
- Red dome #4
- Red dome #5
- Red dome #6
- Red dome #7

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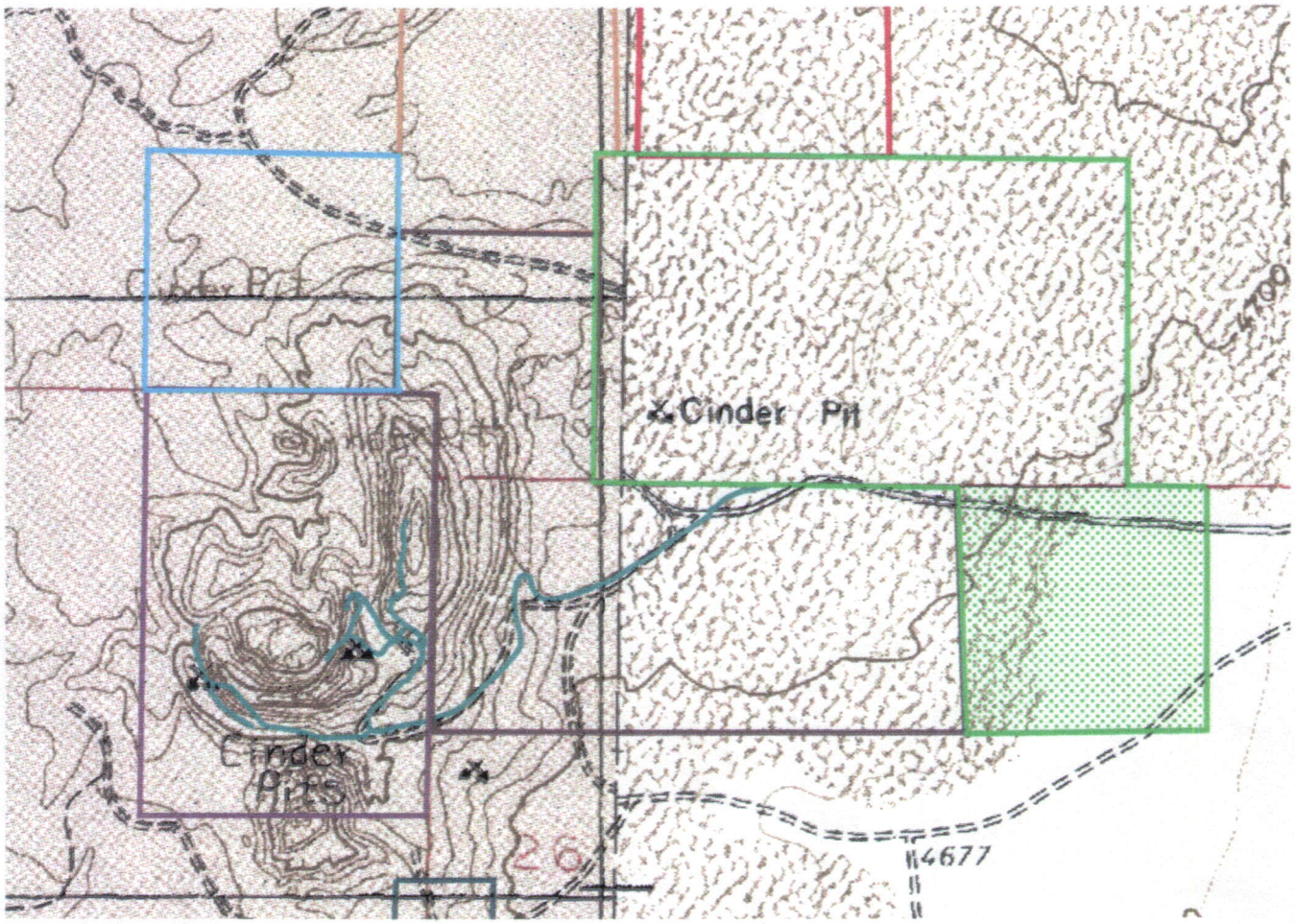
Red Dome



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New discovery.shp
Red dome #2.shp
Reddome #3.shp
Red dome #4.shp
Red dome #5.shp
Red dome #6.shp
Red dome #7.shp
Private.shp
Roads.shp

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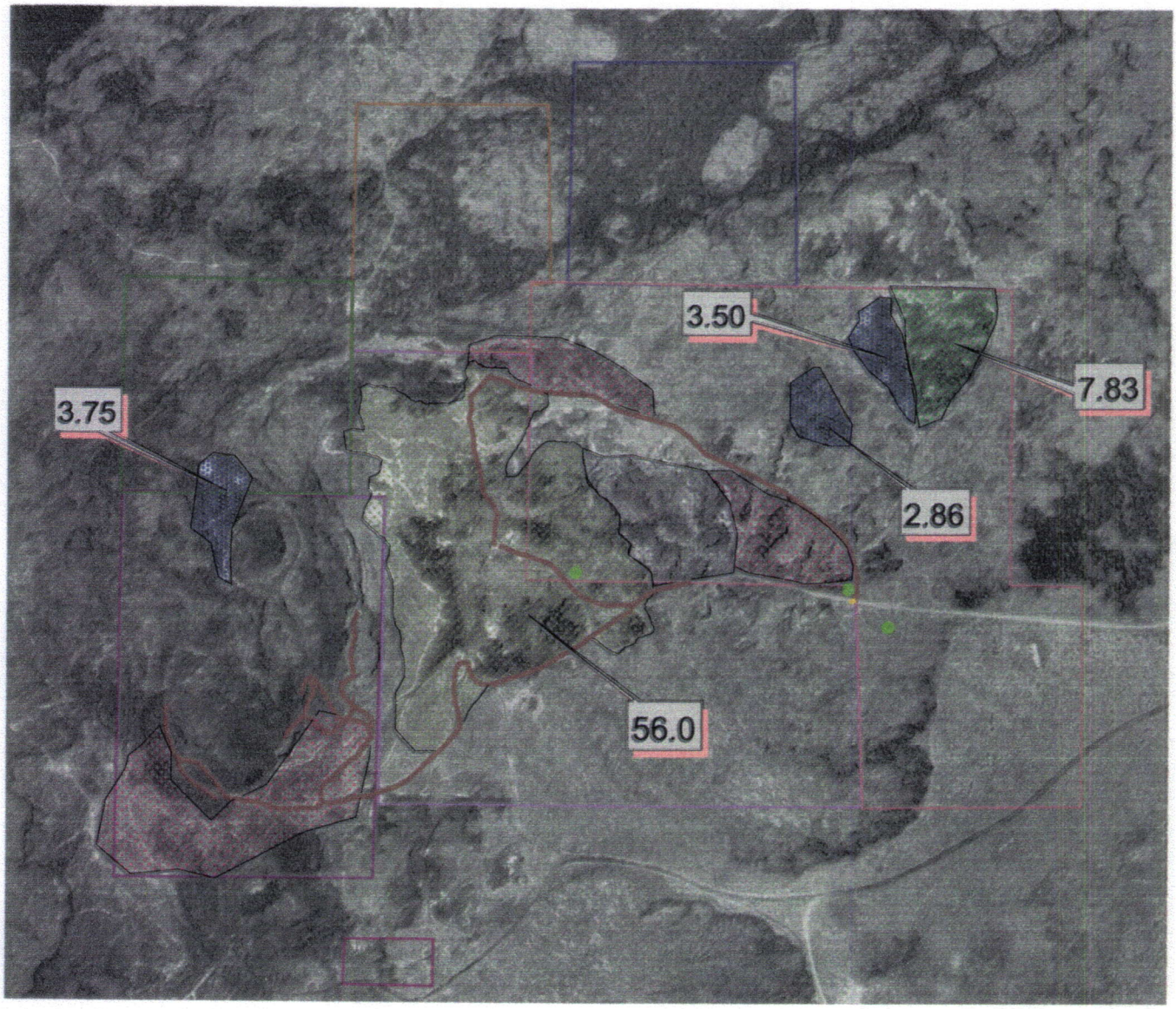

0.3 0 0.3 0.6 Miles

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